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SILVER CITY, N. M.

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NO. 38.

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month. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
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I. O. O. F.
Lucas P. Tiffany Lodge, No. 13, meets at
Odd Fellows Hall over post-office, Saturday evening.
Members of the order cordially invited to
attend.
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I. O. O. F.
San Vicente Lodge, No. 8, meets every
Monday night at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting
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WILLIAM OWENS, N. G.
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P. A. M.
Silver City Chapter, No. 2, at Masonic
Hall. Regular convocations on 3d Wednesday
evening of each month. All communications
invited to attend.
H. W. LUCAS, Secy.

A. F. A. M.
Silver City Lodge, No. 8, meets at Masonic
Hall, opposite Turner House, the Thursday
evening on or before the full moon each month.
All visiting brethren invited to attend.
H. W. LUCAS, Secy.

K. O. P.
Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday nights in each
month, at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting
brothers invited.
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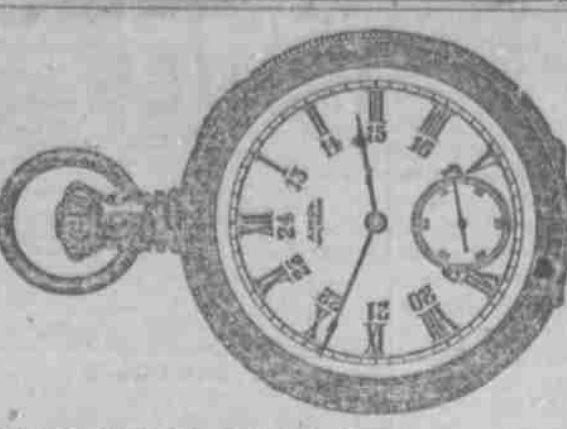
A. O. U. W.
Meets on the 1st and 3d Tuesday nights
in each month at Masonic Hall. Fellow
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CHURCH NOTICES.
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SILVER CITY, N. M.

Cattle Notes.

The man who cuts out the beef
steers from the herd and classifies
for shipping has more influence
on the market value of the animals
than the buyers of the same. Fat
even lots sell quickly at the top
prices of the day, while uneven
lots go begging for buyers and
are always taken at tailings and at
the bottom prices. Put your best
man at the leading yards and if
you must ship a string of uneven
cattle, classify them before loading
and ship in separate consignments
so that they will go into different
pens when they reach the selling
markets. Fifty cents a hundred
may be lost or gained on the en-
tire consignment by a judicious
selection and classification at home.
This sum is often more than the
entire margin of profit on the
output of the ranch and thus the
question of success or failure
hinges largely on the degree of
practical cow sense displayed at
the shipping time.

An Indiana farmer gives this
method of humanely dehorning
calves: "As soon as the buds of
horns appear on the calf or can be
found, I take an ordinary stick of
white potash, such as is sold by
any druggist for a very slight sum
of money, and after moistening
the horn bud with a drop of water
or saliva, rub the exposed horn
with the end of the stick of potash.
I use the stick of potash because
it is about the size of a lead pencil
and it is very convenient to take
hold of, and after being used it
can be slipped into a bottle, where
it must be kept closely corked
until one wishes to use it again.
It takes but a slight application
to kill the young horn and the
calf does not mind it at all."

A correspondent of the Stock
Grower writing from Hilton, Dona
Ana county, says: "A large ditch
is now in progress in this section
of the country under the super-
vision of Messrs. Hilton and Nations.
Their object is to take the water
from the Sacramento river and
run it down El Paso canon out to
the plains, which will open up
one of the finest ranges in this
part of the Territory. The country
through which it is to run has
long been known for its range fa-
cilities, but owing to the water
being at such a great distance it
has laid idle and has been unfit
for use. It will probably take
three months to complete the work
at a cost of perhaps over \$3,000."

Many cattlemen of this state are
spraying their heifers preparatory
to going out of the business. It
is certain that the continued over-
stocking of the ranges will render
them worthless, and if a drought
should come like that of 1886, it
would probably be very disastrous.
No more stock should be put upon
the ranges than could be pastured
in dry seasons, but how can the
numbers be regulated? Every
year makes it more important for
the stocking of the ranges to be
regulated by law. Each outfit
should have its own boundaries as-
certained by law, and all trespass-
ing be prevented by police regu-
lations. How can it best be done?
—Montana Journal.

A cattle deal was accomplished
at Lewiston Monday last which is
one of the heaviest on record for
some time. John Rowley, says
the Argus, superintendent of the
Dovespeak estate, sold their en-
tire band of cattle, known as the
Lazy Z brand, to Oscar Stephens
for \$84,500. The cattle will not
be rounded up, Mr. Stephens not
considering it necessary. The
Dovespeak saddle horses are in-
cluded the deal.

A Chicago dispatch says: The
entire interests of the world known
Armour family, representing a cap-
ital of perhaps \$50,000,000, will be
harmoniously united on the first
day of next October. The arrange-
ments of the amalgamation of the
allied provision houses were prac-
tically completed some time ago,
but the fact has not heretofore
been made public. It is now ad-
mitted, however, that the Armour
interests, east and west, hitherto
separate although always friendly
will henceforth be one and the
same.

In the matter of the Territory
vs. the county boards of Socorro
and Bernalillo counties, to test the
legality of the tax levy for "Terri-
torial purposes," over and above
the six and a half mills called for
in the law of 1891, Judge Seeds
decides in favor of the counties
which levied the six and a half
mills, and the one-tenth of a mill
additional for capitol contingent
expenses. Socorro county raised
no question as to the latter, but
Bernalillo did, and Bernalillo is
ordered to make this additional
levy of one-tenth of a mill.

During the past week about
sixty-five Italians have arrived at
Malaga station, in the Pecos valley
and taken possession of land allot-
ted them in that vicinity. They
will begin work immediately, and
there is no doubt but they will
make a success, as they have no
superiors—excepting the Chinese,
as expert gardeners. As a sample
of their knowledge in this line, a
man who has been there less than
a month, already has a good gar-
den and raised radishes from six
to eight inches long in nineteen
days after the time he planted the
seed.

Territorial Items.

Sheriff Sanders sold the mova-
ble property around the Lady
Franklin at Kingston last Satur-
day. The sale brought a fair
number of buyers and the most of
the stuff brought fair prices. The
sale was to satisfy the judgment
of Wm. Shaffer.

The fruit market at Deming has
been glutted for the past week or
two, and prices are correspond-
ingly low.

The governor has issued letters
of invitation to the members of
his staff to attend the opening cer-
emonies at the Chicago exposition.

C. F. Lummis has resigned as
postmaster at Isleta, in Valencia
county, and E. V. Baasheville has
been appointed in his stead.

The water works at Deming are
expected to be in active operation
by the middle of October.

During the vacation just passed
a number of improvements have
been made on the Agricultural col-
lege at Las Cruces which greatly
facilitates the work of the profes-
sors and teachers. McFie Hall has
been divided into three rooms by
movable partitions for the use of
the preparatory department, and
the library moved to the lower
floor. These changes make three
new class rooms. The library
room is now used as a study room
for college students.

The K. of P. lodge of Deming
has already raised a considerable
sum for the entertainment of the
visiting brethren of the grand
lodge of K. of P. of New Mexico
which meet there in 1893.

A large number of vines and
fruit trees will be set out in the
Pecos valley, this fall and next
spring. One agent has taken or-
ders for more than \$5,000 worth.

HARRISON'S LETTER.

In giving unconditional endorse-
ment to the reciprocity scheme of
the new tariff law, Mr. Harrison
deliberately slaps Mr. McKinley
in the face, as he goes "out of his
way to coddle Mr. Blaine. Again
he resorts to the methods of the
demagogue and petifogor and
waves the British flag in the face
of the farmer. He goes on the
theory that anything which injures
England must, perforce, be a di-
rect benefit to America—a theory
contrary to all human experience
and wholly unworthy of anyone
laying claim to possess any degree
of statesmanship. Again, in dis-
cussing reciprocity, Mr. Harrison
resorts to misstatements, or, at
least half truths. For instance, he
gives all the credit for the increas-
ed consumption of American flour
by Cuba to reciprocity, ignoring
the fact that European crops have
been bountiful. Then, like the
cheap stump orator, again Mr.
Harrison inquires if the farmer
will consent to lose the markets
which reciprocity has given him!

This in the face of the fact that
all the markets opened have been
to manufactured articles sold
cheaper than they are to Ameri-
can farmers, and that the markets
we have made free to the farmers
are mostly for farm products,
which enter into direct competi-
tion with the products of Ameri-
can farms in the much exalted
"home market."—Indianapolis
Sentinel.

He makes the Force Bill and
high tariff the supreme issue of
his party, and demands every-
where will agree with him that
these are the great purposes of the
party which is seeking to destroy
the freedom of the free. If democ-
rats ever doubted that Cleve-
land's defeat would bring back
the state of affairs when federal
bayonets sustained thieves and
knives in their ruinous rule of
the south, they can no longer
doubt. Mr. Harrison's word is
added to the infamous pledge of
his party. With him and his party
it is a fight to the death. They
would forever deprive the south of
honest voice in the councils of the
Nation. With the State election
Alabama Mr. Harrison has got
nothing to do. He simply uses
the wild talk of defeated place
seekers to turn a cheap political
trick. Alabama means to control
her own affairs.—Birmingham
Age-Herald.

The most interesting part of the
letter of acceptance must be read
between the lines. Following the
general plan of managing his
own campaign, the president
has undertaken to give his
own interpretation to the republi-
can platform, emphasizing those
portions which, in his judgment,
are most likely to appeal to the
selfish interests of the voters, and
tuning down and explaining away
those portions which recent events
have shown to be unpopular and
dangerous to republican success.

In pursuance of this general plan
he has larded the protective tariff
and reciprocity to the skies, and
contented himself with demanding
a harmless and inoffensive Nation-
al Commission to consider the
general subject of the election of
federal officers as a substitute for
the Force Bill legislation, with
some general observations on the
advantage of honest elections to
all sections of the country. In
other words, he roars very gently
on the subject of elections in the
southern states.—Philadelphia
Times.

The question naturally arises in
a disinterested mind: "If such are
the happy results of reducing du-
ties, why do Mr. Harrison and his
party so persistently advocate
their increase?" Until that ques-
tion is satisfactorily answered, it
is but natural to believe that the
American laborer will cast his lot
with the party which stands for
reduction—the more so since Presi-
dent Harrison has so clearly shown
the good effects resulting from
that policy.—Baltimore News.

As an attempted avoidance of
the main issue of the campaign,
General Harrison's letter will
exasperate a great many earnest
republicans, but it will deceive not
a single democratic. It leaves the
Force bill and negro domination
still at the front.—New York Sun.

Mr. Harrison does not strike us
as being as effective with his pen
as he is with his tongue. He can
make a very good speech, espe-
cially when he throws off the
trammels of politics, as he did at
Plattsburg the other day. But
when he takes to written expression
he is distinctly inferior to his
democratic opponent. We shall
be greatly disappointed in Mr.
Cleveland's letter of acceptance if
it does not prove superior to the
President's effort as a winner of
votes.—Boston Herald.

The Pennsylvania Railroad
Company has placed in service on
its Chicago limited express trains
five more of the gold-mounted
sleeping cars made especially for
that purpose by the Pullman Pal-
ace Car Company. The Pennsyl-
vania has now in use nine of these
cars. They are the finest ever
turned out of the Pullman shops,
and cost \$30,000 apiece. The cars
are of the most finished workman-
ship and beautiful design, both
within and without. All of the
metal work is heavily gold mount-
ed and the cars are upholstered in
gold colored hair cloth. The draw-
ing rooms are so arranged that the
two can be thrown into one, and
they are richly finished in white
enamel with gold trimmings and
maroon-colored plush. The sys-
tem of ventilation adopted is en-
tirely new, the air gaining entrance
through circular apertures in the
top of the sides of the car.

A huge octopus, or devil fish,
has been captured outside the
Golden Gate, Cal., by some fisher-
men. It measured fourteen feet
from the end of its body to the end
of the longest tentacle, and has
eight arms, and as is usual with
the fish, there are over 800 suckers
on the arms. The body is nothing
but a huge sack, and is soft and
flabby; it is about two feet long.
There are two eyes about an inch
in diameter, and a faint resem-
blance to a beak and mouth.
This specimen is one of the best
in the country, and will be preserv-
ed and sent to Chicago for exhibi-
tion at the Exposition.

A London paper mentioning a
recent anarchist meeting says that
speeches were delivered in Yiddish.
This is a term employed to design-
ate the queer mixture of Hebrew,
German and other words that is
called Jargon in New York. Jargon
is so extensively spoken and read
here that it is profitable to issue
several newspapers in that lan-
guage. The expression "our es-
teemed Jargon contemporary" is
found occasionally in the Jewish
papers of the higher class, and its
use does not imply any disposition
to speak slightly.—New York
Sun.

The secretary of the New Or-
leans Cotton Exchange announces
that the cotton crop for the year
which ended August 31st, 1892,
reached the enormous aggregate
of 2,015,379 bales, against 8,652,
597 last year, and 7,211,372 the
year before last, an excess over
last year of 382,792 bales, and the
year before of 1,724,067.

The boundaries of Custer Coun-
ty, Montana, surround 89,000
square miles of territory, making
that one county larger than the
five States of Vermont, Massachu-
setts, Connecticut, Delaware and
Rhode Island.

A Western editor met a well ed-
ucated farmer recently and said to
him that he would like to have
something from his pen. The
farmer sent him a pig and charged
him \$9.75 for it.

"Young man," said an evangelist,
"do you realize that when you
retire at night you may be called
before morning dawn?" "I
hope so; I'm a young doctor, and
I need encouragement of some
kind."

As an attempted avoidance of